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It is true if you see it in
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THE WASHINGTON BEE.

The Bee
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Do you want reliable news? Do you want a fearless race advocate? Do you want colored trade? Read and advertise in THE BEE!

VOL XVIII. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28 18

No. 28

THE OLD GUARD.
See 4th page.

ALEXANDER MOLLOWNY, ESQ.
See 8th page.

THEY SAY.

A man who puts his picture in his paper is the best evidence that he is doing poor business.

Leave that for others to do and you will be thought more of in the future.

Great men always leave it for other people to be spoken of kindly.

An Editor who is compelled to publish letters of recommendation of himself is in bad odor.

Suspicious characters must be recommended by some one.

THE BEE is anxious to know if Hon. J. B. Wight has made up his mind to appoint a few colored men to office.

THE BEE Editor is not looking for an office.

Col. W. A. Pledger is of the opinion that Bishop Walters is right.

There are others who think so also.

But they are disgruntled office seekers.

Don't get angry because others are more fortunate than yourself.

It is the unfortunate man who is dissatisfied with other successful people.

Speak well of others because it will pay you.

Register Lyons is a just man and he should not be led astray by the Afro-American Council.

The colored people are satisfied that the Afro-American Council is a Democratic organization.

Do you know that it is unwise to pretend that you know it all?

The only man in the country is the one who treats his fellow man right.

If you have a good and sincere friend keep him.

New friends don't stand by you very long.

Their friendship is momentary and soon flees from you.

Think well and act accordingly.

Some people cannot appreciate good treatment.

The Democratic party is working hard in Ohio.

The colored Republicans in Maryland are in doubt.

The seventh of next month will tell us something that we are anxious to know.

When will Commissioner Wight make up his mind to appoint a few Republicans.

THE BEE means colored Republicans.

The principle of the District is no Negroes need apply.

The new Editors of the Chicago Conservator must be stuck on themselves.

The publication of their pictures is an evidence of their vanity.

A great deal of vanity is often found in men who part their hair in the middle and women who part their hair on the side.

Read THE BEE and be happy.

The Police Court did a rushing business on last Monday morning.

It is best to think well before you give expression to your thoughts.

Don't become conceited.

It is dangerous to think that we know it all.

We never know the importance of friends until we get into trouble.

A few colored firemen would not effect the District.

Colored firemen are like colored policemen, they are scarce.

Read THE BEE next week.

This is the people's journal.

Cooper, of the American, must be hard up for news.

Read THE BEE for fresh news.

Speak the truth if you can always.

Politeness costs nothing.

STAIR CLIMBING.

How to Do It and Avoid Being Fatigued.

If one would avoid fatigue in climbing stairs, a necessary act in a city like Chicago, where many buildings have no elevators, he must learn how to do it properly. A physician of repute tells how this should be done.

"Usually," he says, "a person will tread on the ball of the foot in taking each step. This is very tiresome and wearing on the muscles of the legs and feet. You should in walking or climbing stairs seek for the most equal distribution of the body's weight possible. In walking upstairs your feet should be placed squarely down on the step, heel and all, and then the work should be performed slowly and deliberately. In this way there is no strain upon any particular muscle, but each one is doing its duty in a natural manner. The woman who goes upstairs with a spring is no philosopher, or, at least, she is not making a proper use of reasoning faculties. The habit, too, of bending over half double when ascending a flight of stairs, is exceedingly reprehensible. In any exertion of this kind, when the heart is naturally excited to a more rapid action, it is desirable that the lungs should have full play. The crouching position interferes with their action, the blood is imperfectly aerated, and there is trouble at once. Give the lungs a chance to do their work everywhere and at all times."—Chicago Record.

No Place for a Poor Man.

"Cuba is no place for poor people who want to make money," said an officer recently returned from there. "Everything on the island is in an unsettled state, and it will be some time before it wil furnish a field for money hunters. But the climate is ideal, and I cannot imagine a more delightful objective point for rich people who are running about the world for amusement. The hotels, of course, leave much to be desired, but they are greatly improved over what they were just after the war, and later on will be equal to our best hotels in this country. Apropos of the lack of comfort to be had in Havana, some of my friends who visited there last spring complained bitterly of the primitive style in which they were forced to live. There were no locks on the doors of their rooms, the mirrors were broken, marks of bullets disfigured the walls, and the table was not pleasant to a palate unaccustomed to Cuban cooking. Imagine their surprise, therefore, to receive a bill when they were about to leave calling for $5 a day for each person in the party and containing charges for many extras.

" 'But I could live for that at one of the best hotels in New York,' expostulated the man of the family, 'and have every comfort. You know the condition everything has been in here. We have no bolts on our doors, no locks on our windows; the furniture is smashed up. I tell you your bill is perfectly exorbitant.'

" 'What would you have?' asked the proprietor: 'ef ze bolts was on ze door, ze locks on ze windairs, I would charge you $10 a day.' "

Dr. Tanner on Diet.

Dr. H. S. Tanner, who nineteen years ago went forty days and nights without food, is still in the flesh and chipper at the age of sixty-seven. He says: "My stomach, which Dr. Hammond said would never digest food again, is working regular time, and I wouldn't trade it for any similar digestive organ on earth. I keep pretty well for a man of my age and am lively on my feet." The doctor is as devoted as ever to his peculiar ideas on the subject of diet. By eliminating the use of meat he would reduce the cost of food to the limit fixed by Dr Dio Lewis at 12½ cents a day. He attributes ill-health largely to the use of pork and badly-cooked food. "We do not," he says, "eat the right kind of food, and we do not prepare it properly for the table. Why, look at the hotels. I find traveling agrees with me all right, except as to the hotel cooking, and that is terrible. It is unholy cooking. They think they have got to be up-to-date, and they have so many queer ways of fixing things in an indigestible way." But the fault, if there is any, lies rather with the guests of the hotels than their managers, since the former never ask, so long as their palates are tickled, whether hygienic principles have been consulted in the preparation of the food. The true idea of cooking is to retain the natural flavor of the viands, but the aim of the modern cuisine is to disguise it.—Rochester Post-Express.

King Solomon's Failings.

And yet this King (Solomon) with his magnificence and unrivaled power, this shrewd judge, this skilled statesman, this scholar with his wide culture, became a pessimist, and stands forth one of the saddest figures in all the history of melancholy. But if we analyze his misery we find that he was a pessimist, not because men are disciplined by conflict and trouble, but because he was a confirmed egotist. Had men used printing presses in those far-off days the first letter to be exhausted in setting up Solomon's copy would have been the capital letter "I." "I" bufided these houses, "I" got me soldiers, "I" wrote proverbs, "I" had man servants, "I" had maid servants. Through insatiable egotism Solomon lifted up this "I" as a columnar hitchpost, and asked all creation to stand around and admire him. But simplicity is to a great man what sweetness is to a rose. A bloated and overwrought egotism makes happiness impossible.—Ladies' Home Journal.

College Graduates.

The college graduates of the country makes a pretty good part of the population, and Harvard takes the lead, with a total of 22,287 graduates. Yale has sent out into the world 18,180 men and Columbia 15,981. Princeton has graduated 7,500 students, Dartmouth 3,540, Brown 4,900, Bowdoin 4,619, Amherst 4,000 and Washington University 3,436.

Canada requires only 237,000 square miles to be as large as the whole continent of Europe. It is nearly thirty times as large as Great Britain and Ireland, and is 5,000 square miles larger than the United States, including Alaska.

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The Only Complete Housefurnishing Establishment Washington.

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Chas. E. Speidon,

Manufacturer of Plain and Ornamental

IRON RAILING

Iron Porches, Window Guards, Grills, Balconies, Gratings, Cellar Doors, Etc., of Every Description.

Builders' Work A Specialty.

All work Firstclass.

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GET THE BEST

When you are about to buy a Sewing Machine do not be deceived by alluring advertisements and be led to think you can get the best made, finest finished and

Most Popular

for a mere song. See to it that you buy from reliable manufacturers that have gained a reputation by honest and square dealing—you will then get a Sewing Machine that is noted the world over for its durability. You want the one that is easiest to manage and is

Light Running

There is none in the world that can equal in mechanical construction, durability of working parts, fineness of finish, beauty in appearance, or has as many improvements as the

NEW HOME

It has Automatic Tension, Double Feed, alike on both sides of needle (*patented*), no other has it; New Stand (*patented*), driving wheel hinged on adjustable centers, thus reducing friction to the minimum.

WRITE FOR CIRCULARS.

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.

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Beef and Beef Tongues.

"Dove Brand" Hams a Specialty.

451, 452 and 453 Center Market.

401 302 Northern Liberty Market.

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WHOLESALE GROCER

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All Goods Boxed and Delivered Free of Charge.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

No better remedy can be found for every form of cough, colds, bronchitis and general debility, or for consumption in any of its stages, than Dr. Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Phosphates of Lime, Soda and Iron. It is the fruit of long experience and experiment, and in its present form can be recommended as the best preparation known to relieve vitality and vigor to flesh, nerve, blood and brain. It is manufactured only by DR. ALEXANDER A. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, who will send an illustrated circular free on application.

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All work ready when promised.

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We invite you to call and inspect our office even if you have nothing us to do.

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Dealer In

BUTTER, EGGS

AND

CHEESE.

MARBLE BUILDING.

Cor. Pa. Ave. and Ninth Street.

Washington, D. C. Telephone 271.

A PEAT BATH.

London Society Women Take to a Novel Form of Ablution.

The latest craze among the society women of London is the luxury known as peat baths, and Strathpeffer Spa began to rival Harrowgate in their affection. According to one who knows, one's first bath is a luxury not easily to be forgotton, and its effect on the complexion is magical. First comes the period of immersion in a bathtub filled with warm, soft peat, brought from some distant moor, and pounded and heated and mixed with water in the subterranean regions. A lid with an open space for the bather's head is lowered over the occupant of the bath, and the soft-voiced Highland girl in attendance leaves you to the dreamy reflection induced by the warmth and fragrance of the peat. When 20 minutes are up you are set in a corner to have the first coat of peat sprayed off by a hose. A plunge in a warm tub that is ready alongside the peat trough completes the process, and wrapped in warm towels you are left to recline on a couch while pleasant drowsiness overcomes you. When you have dressed and spent 20 minutes or so in the pleasant little cooling room, you return to your hotel, feeling physically and mentally a giant refreshed, and the compliments on your improved appearance will make you wish that a peat bath were a less costly luxury. According to tradition the virtues of the peat bath were discovered by accident. A litter of little pigs which wallowed daily in the peat mud on a hillside were noticed to have much more glossy coats than their fellow piglets. The example of the piglets was speedily followed, and the peat bath became fashionable as a cure for skin diseases. —Philadelphia Record.

Naples, Present and Past

The donkeys which carry vegetables to Naples are equipped with the "bissaccium" which comes from the ancient Roman times; the two-wheeled Roman carriage, the "cisium" is perpetuated in the popular "corricolo," which we see standing by the hundred in the very place where rose the ancient gate of Naples, and where such carriages have had their stands for centuries. Ancient statues of horses show the forlock tied up neatly, a custom which may be observed in thousands of instances in the Campagna.

The numerous money changers under the open sky, the cook shops on the street, and the kettle of boiled lentils, the door knockers in the older quarters, the fondness for garlic, the number of hairdressers, the custom that the men make the daily purchases for the house, all features of Neapolitan daily life, are derived from Greek life. Even these intestine vendors mentioned by Aristophanes are still to be found in Naples, offering their unappetizing wares to-day in this once Hellenic city as formerly they did on the street of Athens. Pits as receptacles for oil, such as are found to-day in Apulia, for instance, were known to the Hellenes; the modern shepherds in the Sila forest with their sawms remind us of the shephers of Theocritus; and as of old in the cities of Greece rhapsodes recited publicly the tales of Homer's heroes, so Naples preserves her "cantastorie," i. e., her story tellers, who entertain the listening crowd with the heroes of Tasso and Ariosto. In the popular theatre certain figures of the ancient theatre are painted on the door posts just as one may see them to-day preserved in one case in Pompeii.—Open Court.

The Passing of Statutes.

A pathetic reminder of how soon we are forgotten is afforded by the removal in New Orleans of a statue of Henry Clay, which has for 43 years occupied a prominent position in the widest and most attractive avenue of that city. It was found to be in the way of the street-car companies, and so is technically "removed," but no destination has yet been found for it, and the public does not seem to care. In 1856 popular enthusiam there for the "great commoner" was not less than that for Dewey to-day. The erection of an out-of-door statue does not necessarily insure permanent fame. So long as it is not in the way a statue will be allowed to remain, even if its object has been quite forgotton, as will doubtless be the case a century hence with a considerable portion of the statues of our national capital and other cities of the land. Artistic tastes, moreover, are changing and making some old statues seem grotesque. Charleston a few years ago took down its statue of John C. Calhoun in Marion Square, and erected a new one more in accord with the present day tastes. There is room for many such improvements, even if sentimental considerations are somewhat disturbed by the change.—Boston Transcript.

Unique Location.

La Crosse, Wis., is proud of its location on the Mississippi River. It lies in a cup, surrounded by magnificent bluffs, and La Crosse men, after traveling all over the world in search of beautiful scenery, have invariably come home disappointed at what they have seen. East of the city lies a range of hills, the highest of which is known as "Grand Daddy." From the top of this bluff three states and five different counties lie stretched out under the eye. The location of La Crosse makes it perfectly secure from the attack of cyclones or tornadoes. The bluffs which surround it act as fenders, and many severe storms, which did great damage elsewhere, have passed over the city. Five miles north of the city lies Rice Lake, and here hundreds of the citizens of La Crosse make their home in the summer time.

Natural gas found at Heathfield, Sussex, is being used to light the railroad station there. This is said to be the first practical use to which natural gas has been put in Europe.

Strange as it seems, the United States Government has not taken a complete accounting of the actual total weights of the mail matter carried by it for over twenty years.

In 1883 the average price of a horse was $74.64; in 1897, $31.51. In the thirteen years, from 1884 to 1897, while the number of horses in the United States had increased by more than 3,000,000, their total value was decreased nearly 400,0000,000.

SMALL TIPS.

Women Give to Waiters That Which They Consider Adequate.

As the sterner sex is fond of remarking, women have many curious inconsistencies. Nevertheless, it must be admitted that the impeachment is not without foundation. Take, for instance, the matter of "tipping." The most philanthropic and generous of women even almost invariably give mean little tips, and, if it is possible to avoid it, never give any. At a woman's luncheon counter recently one of the few exceptions to the rule left a coin on the counter after having paid her score.

"You have forgotten this," said the waiter, pushing it over to her.

"Oh, that is my 10-cent tip," returned the other laughingly, but without taking it.

The attendant picked it up, seemed doubtful what to do with it, and finally walked over and dropped it into the firm's cashbox.

"Evidently tips are not common here," soliloquized the donor, as she watched the proceedings. I forgot it was a woman's counter!"

"I have never considered the matter before," remarked a fashionable woman recently. "I have noticed my husband gave something to the waiter when we dined at a restaurant, but I never inquired what it was, and it has so happened that I have never gone alone to such places. Not long ago, when I had a luncheon on, my cook fell ill, and rather than postpone the party I transferred my entertainment to the Waldorf. It was quite an elaborate luncheon, and we had four waiters, and when I left I gave them a quarter apiece, which I considered an adequate tip, but I saw at once by their faces that I had committed an error according to their code.

" 'What should I have given? I asked my husband afterward.

" 'Why, a dollar at least, for such a luncheon as that,' he answered."—New York Tribune.

"The Percentage of Capital."

"In all gambling games," said an old-time sport, "there is a percentage in favor of the 'house.' Anybody, except a born fool, knows that a man couldn't afford to equip an establishment, hire help, pay rent and defray all the hundred and one incidental expenses unless he derived a profit that was based on some fixed principle and not dependent on mere luck or chance. Just where the profit comes in, however, is something that very few people understand. Most of them imagine it is derived from some slight advantage in the arrangement of the game, such as the 'zero' numbers in roulette or the 'splits' in faro, but they are very much mistaken. It really depends on a principle that applies to all games alike, and might be termed the 'percentage of capital.'

"Strange as it may seem, I could take a capital of $1,000 and begin pitching nickels, in which the chances are perfectly even, letting the players guess either way they wanted to and I would make a steady profit, day in and day out. The secret is this: The average player has only a limited amount of money, and a slight run of bad luck wipes him out. He is obliged to quit, and somebody else takes his place, while the house keeps right on through good and bad, continually swelling its reserve with the cash of the broken players. To simplify the matter, suppose I have 100 pennies and you have one and we begin matching. One loss breaks you, but I can stand 100 losses before having to quit. You may have a spurt of luck at the start, but in the long run I am morally certain to wipe you out. That principle of the percentage of capital is at the bottom of the profits of every gaming house in the world from Monaco to Long Branch.—N. O. Times-Democrat.

A Popular "Turnout."

The most popular "turn-out" in the crowded east side during the hot weather is the box runabout that has made its appearance in greatly increased numbers since the Herald's free ice stations were opened. The vehicle does not confine itself to the streets, but runs about the sidewalks, contributing to the agility of pedestrians.

It is a horseless vehicle, not propelled by electricity, compressed air, steam, gasolene, or other expansive power, but by muscular energy of barefooted children, who are happy in proportion to the loads they haul. The greater the load the more the joy, for the loads consist of great pieces of last winter congealed into convenient form—that is, ice—ice free to the needy ice that carries into dark, heated homes not only a little comfort, but joy, and at times life, when the tide of disease is turned by needed coolness to parch throats or fevered flesh.

These little vehicles formed of soap boxes on four wobbly wheels, can be seen by scores standing along the curbs at the Herald's ice stations before six o'clock every morning waiting for the iceman. When he comes and they are loaded with great lumps of crystal comfort they go bumping away at a lively trot, hauled by the happiest children in all of the great city of New York.—New York Herald.

Dangers of Label Licking.

The final report of the Departmental Committee appointed to inquire into certain miscellaneous dangerous trades has just been published. One of the most curious subjects they investigated was label licking. Dr. Oliver, of Newcastle, says that since the work is usually done by young persons and children at an age when growth is active, and the system needs all its digestive secretions the daily loss of saliva to the system cannot but be prejudicial to the health. Analysis of the labels show that they sometimes contain copper and lead, the presence of which constitutes a danger. A kindred practice, that of licking postage stamps, has given rise to what is known as the "stamp licker's tongue," and the application of stamp paper to an open wound has been credited with causing blood poisoning.—Birmingham Post.

Bombay has a railroad which is used in connection with the sanitation of the town. According to the Engineer, it is over three miles long and is intended for transporting the road sweepings to a piece of land nearly nine hundred acres in extent.

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BALTIMORE AND ANNAPOLIS SHORT LINE RAILROAR.
TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN STATION.
For Annapolis and way stations, week days, 7:15 8.50 a. m., 1.10, 5.40 p. m.
On Sundays 8.50 a. m. 5.40 p. m.
For Round Bay and Bay Ridge, daily 3.00 p. m.
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Sundays 8.55 a. m. 3.50 and 7.45 p. m.
Leave Ray Ridge week days 7.00 p. m.
Sundays 7.30 p. m.
Fare to Bay Ridge and return, 50c.
C. A. Coombs, G. M.

C. & O. ROUTE. Chesapeake AND OHIO RAILWAY.

THROUGH THE GRANDEST SCENERY IN AMERICA. ALL TRAINS VESTIBULE, ELECTRIC LIGHTED, STEAM HEATED. ALL MEALS SERVED IN DINING CARS STATION SIXTH AND B STREETS.

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11:10 P. M. DAILY—F. F. V. Limited—Solid train for Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers to Cincinnati, Lexington and Louisville without change. Observation Car. Pullman Compartment Car to Virginia Hot Springs, without change, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Daily connection for the Springs. Sleepers Cincinnati to Chicago and St. Louis.

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Remember the number—909.
(NO BRANCH HOUSES.)

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--Edward Murphy--

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Specially for medicnal and family use.

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Pure Old Straight Rye Whiskey AT

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Elite Whiskey A SPECIALTY

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The largest glass of Henrich's BEER IN THE CITY.

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THE NEW GAS LIGHT

USES OF ACETYLENE AND HOW IT WAS DISCOVERED.

Insurance Underwriters Will Not Permit Its Use Under Pressure. Its Cost and How It is Made—How It May be Used.

It was discovered by a German chemist in 1861, that if a mixture of lime and carbon were heated to an enormous temperature the two fused together and produced what is now known as calcium carbide. Nothing further of note was accomplished with this new substance until 1894, when Moissan invented an electric furnace and found that by placing carbon and lime directly in the electric arc an enormously high temperature was available at comparatively little expense, and the resulting calcium carbide possessed the property of generating a new gas very rapidly when brought into contact with water. Moissan did not pursue his experiments much further because the proper and economical construction of electric furnaces was then very little known.

As usual in such cases, the invention of Moissan was perfected in America. Thomas L. Wilson, of St. Catherine's, Ont., was a poor boy, assisting his mother in the management of a boarding house. When twenty-nine years old he crossed the border to the United States, where his talent was soon recognized, and soon afterward he built a very large electric furnace for the purpose of experimenting in the production of alloys of different metals.

While doing so he found that the spattering of the molten metal in the furnace frequently produced a conducting path between the carbon of his arc lamp, so much so as to seriously interfere with and sometimes extinguish the arc. To overcome this he placed in the furnace a mixture of coke and lime, which he found to his astonishment immediately combined under the great heat and produced beautiful, clear calcium carbide at a comparatively low cost.

Capital was at once interested in Mr. Wilson's discovery, and it was not long before companies were organized in every State to control the Wilson patents, but it was also only a short time when it was discovered that acetylene gas, under certain circumstances, was of a highly explosive nature.

Contrary to the advice of Mr. Wilson, many of the companies undertook to place the gas upon the market in a liquid form. In order to do this it was compressed until it became liquid, almost in the same manner as liquid air is produced. It was found, however, that during compression the explosive qualities of the gas increased rapidly until when, in a liquid state, it was extremely dangerous.

In using the gas in this manner many disastrous explosions occurred, and the public quickly denounced the gas, but further experiments soon proved that if the pure gas were used without being compressed there was only one way of causing an explosion, and that was by exploding in the gas tank a small quantity of fulminade of mercury or some other violent explosive. It was also found quite possible to burn the electric arc within a tank of pure gas with perfect safety.

It was decided that the gas would have to be used without being compressed, and this action was quickly indorsed by insurance underwriters, who will not now permit the use of acetylene gas under pressure.

Calcium carbide was first sold at a very high price on account of the fact that it required the use of about five hundred horse power for twenty-four hours to produce a single ton, but there are now works at Niagara Falls where great quantities are turned out daily by the use of the inexpensive water power there. The use of the carbide, however, has become so general that these works will soon be doubled, and even then it is expected that it will be almost impossible to supply the rapidly growing demand.

The flame of acetylene is entirely different from ordinary gas, and is much brighter and richer than the incandescent lamp. It is a solid flame of twenty-five candle power, about one inch in height and one inch in width, and is controlled by a specially designed burner, which only consumes about one-quarter foot of gas an hour.

At first glance it would seem from this that the new light is very much less expensive than the old, but while the acetylene burner consumes such a very small quantity of gas the cost of the carbide is still so high that it is found that acetylene is very little cheaper than ordinary gas.

In order to light one's home with acetylene it is only necessary to replace the old burners with the new style, disconnect the house pipes from the meter and connect them to a small gas generator. This generator is very much like an ordinary city gas holder, and consists of a tank of water, in which is inverted another tank, the gas as it is being generated being led into the holder between the water and the inverted tank, so that this tank will rise as the gas is generated until a sufficient amount is admitted to fill the holder.

The rising of the tank then automatically cuts off the supply of water from the carbide, and thus prevents the gas from generating until such time as more is needed, when the tank will descend. In doing so it opens a valve which allows the water to again come in contact with the carbide and again generate gas.

Vacation Schools.

The vacation schools are likely to become a permanent feature of the system of city educational effort. In New York last summer over 8,000 children were in daily attendance. The girls were taught cooking nursing, housekeeping and sewing; the boys toymaking, carving, carpentry and other light mechanical work. Sketching classes were formed, and out of town trips made, to the great delight and instruction of the youngsters. In Chicago the schools were equally successful, $6,000 having been spent in their maintenance.

Bicycle Music Box.

A musical box for bicycles is manufactured by a firm in Hamburg. It is a neat round box, and is fixed just under the handle bar and connected with the front wheel in such a way that the revolution of that wheel plays the music.

THE LOON'S WAYS.

Bird With a Demon's Voice That Can Dodge a Bullet.

Of the feathered inhabitants of the northern lakes the most interesting and impressive beyond question is the loon. In comparison with him the wild goose is tame and prosaic, and even the wild swan in all his graceful beauty makes an impression on the beholder less vivid and enduring. There is a reserve and mystery about the loon, a wonder in his strange journeys beneath the wave, his vanishings and reappearances, that set him apart from the other birds of the air and waters and invest him with a wierd interest. He has none of the gregariousness of the other waterfowls, but swims by himself or with his mate, and often the only token of his presence to the campers by the forest lake is a doleful, unearthly shriek from the darkness, a sound that has been compared to the cry of a soul in hell-fire. Seen afloat upon the water, the loon is a regal-looking bird, with color scarcely matched by those of any other fowl in the combination of simplicity with striking effect. An imperial purplish sheen crowns the deep bluish-green hue of head and neck, with silver band; the black bill, the splendid body-markings in black and white, the fierce, keen eye, with iris vivid red, the proud, alert carriage of the head, are unique and fitting features in this lonely haunter of the northern lakes.

Whether or not the loon is able to dodge a rifle bullet, as many sportsmen affirm, he is certainly the hardest bird to hit in all the category of water fowl. From his size and the beauty of his plumage he naturally is sought for by collectors of bird specimens, who find it a difficult matter to secure, after long effort, so much as a single bird. One amateur taxidermist in Maine owed the stuffed loon in his collection to the discovery of some winter hunters of the bird frozen in the ice of a mountain pond. The loon had evidently been belated in his autumn trip to the South, and either had paused to rest on the ice covering the pond or the ice had formed about him, holding him captive as he floated on the water. A loon can rise in flight only from the water, being unable to use his wings or spring aloft from a solid surface; hence from frozen pond he is helpless to escape. Loons have been captured on land while resting after long flights, a happening that occurs most frequently on the arid plains of the West, where water sheets are few and far apart. A loon taken this way on the arid plains east of Mexico, six years ago, was kept on exhibition in that city for some time before being liberated to continue his flight to the South. Rarely a hunter succeeds in killing a loon on the water with a rifle ball or charge of heavy shot.—Cor. N. Y. Sun.

Intensity of the Sense of Taste.

That the intensity of one sense is increased by the action of the other senses is a fact which is well illustrated by the sense of taste. A cold coin feels heavier than one that has been slightly warmed by being carried in the pocket, and what is true here of touch is just as true of taste. Warm vinegar, warm sugar, warm solutions of salt, taste less sour, sweet or salty than when cold. If you put a slight solution of salt or quinine into a sugar solution of a certain sweetness, the sweetness will seem much greater. Cooks and confectioners are well aware of this fact, for they always add to sweet confections some bitter substance, just as the perfumer puts into perfumes of all kinds at least a little musk.

The cook tries to "lift" or "fill" the taste, as they say, just as the perfumer tries to do with the sense of smell, and as in acoustics the base drum or bass viol forms a kind of background for the tone of coloring. On the other hand, if a mixture is made too sweet, without any contrasting elements, the quality of sweetness is lost sometimes, like Milton's "darkness from excess of light." More than one man has been struck blind by a flash of lightning, and in the same way the sense of taste may be obscured by excess of sweetness. The effect of cold in reducing the intensity of sweetness is well known to anyone who has manufactured ice-cream at home. If you don't make the cream a little too sweet before freezing, it will be sweet enough after the freezing process.

Hairs on the Head.

It has been stated that if the hairs on the head of a fair-haired person could be plaited together they would make a rope strong enough to support a weight of something like eighty tons, or of 500 people. This sounds rather a big statement, but the strength even of a single hair is indeed quite surprising when its fineness is considered, as anyone can test for herself by seeing the force that must be expended in breaking it.

Town of Exiles.

Manitou, Col., boasts of the fact that 75 per cent. of the population are exiles from their homes, who have found in Manitou health and strength. Its high attitude, its ozone, its persistent sunshine and its mineral waters are its proudest possessions. Among its adopted children are people from almost every state and territory and from nearly every civilized country in the world.

The Gaelic Tongue.

A Gaelic writer of the seventeenth century predicted that the Gaelic language would be once more held in great esteem in Ireland, and an Irish paper says the prediction seems in a fair way of being fulfilled in our time, and notes as proof that the District Councils, under the new local government bill are changing the English names of roads and streets into their Irish equivalents.

There is an animated controversy in in San Francisco over the fact that the new city hall, planned to cost $1,500,000, represents up to date a municipal investment of over $5,000,000, but is not completed.

The controversy in London over the 'buses and coaches has brought to light the fact that four descendants of Shillibeer, who introduced the omnibus in London seventy years ago, are now living in San Francisco.

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W. CALVIN CHASE, EDITOR.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

There are regular Authorized Collectors in the employ of THE BEE Printing Co., and when they call to see delinquent subscribers they are requested to pay them, and not give the excuse that "they will see the Editor." The Editor has no time to see the subscribers, and it is oped that his friends and the patrons of THE BEE will pay the Collector when he calls.

THE ELECTION IN OHIO.

The most important election which will take place this fall is that in Ohio. There are many reasons why the State should be carried for the Republicans In the first place, there is being begotten by the enemies of the nation a venom toward the Administration relating to the Philippines. Anti-imperialism and such cries are but the specious artifices resorted to by those who are in secret sympathy with Spain and the resurrectionists. These cries, although uttered with insincerity and willful falsehood on the part of the demagogues, have a greater or less influence upon the masses, in some instances producing uncertainty as to the righteousness of the government, when before there existed perfect confidence. To elect a Democrat in Ohio this fall would be to exert a moral influence in favor of the growth of anti-American sentiment and perhaps precipitate in the next Congress antagonisms which may be prejudicial to the Administration and the country. In the next place, a Democratic victory will bring to the surface the worst elements of the American people, elements which have persistently fought against the policy of progress and of human rights. It will place at the head of state affairs a man whose family history shows intense opposition to the results of the war and especially the freedom and enfranchisement of the colored people. It will emphasize shameless hypocricy and jugglery of platitudes and mark a backward step in the tide of events. From a political standpoint, it will mean the installation of a junta of machine workers which will render doubtful the prospects of Republican success in 1900 and stimulate renewed efforts at the South to prevent disintegration of Democratic elements in those sections by encouraging further schemes to disfranchise the colored voters. Moreover, the reported attitude of colored voters in the present instance, whether true or false, will not benefit our people, especially if the State shall go Democratic, in that it will provoke unfriendliness on the part of our erstwhile Republican friends while it will bring us no benefit from the Democrats. There could be but little to say if in reality any considerable number of colored voters were determined to vote for McLean. But the fact is that those who are opposed to the Republican party are too insignificant in number and personality to take into account, and it is for that reason that a result which would set at rest the false report that the colored voters are recalcitrant is desirable. On general principles, a Democratic victory would be a calamity. It would not only render the success of the party problematical, but would set back the cause of the colored man at least twenty years. At this time, when the Democracy of the South is heaping insults and injuries upon the colored people, is no time to give encouragement to its allies at the North. Let us pray that no such calamity may befall the party and our race. Let every Republican who can in any way assist in bringing about Republican success do his utmost toward that end. Should there be dissatisfaction among us, let us give expression to it by manfully demanding just recognition, not by stealthily stabbing the party in the back. The cause of the Republican party is emphatically that of ours. Its success will be our success, and in just proportion to the advancement it makes will we be the beneficiaries. We hope and predict that the Republicans in Ohio may roll up an unprecedented majority and thus rebuke the traitors and alarmists who can do but little more than harrass the nation and besmear it with disgrace and dishonor.

GROSS SLANDER.

[From the Dallas, Texas, Item,]

Not many weeks since, W. Calvin Chase and his Washington BEE were out advocating the fascinating barbarity of a buried past, of burning human beings at the stake—Negroes—one of whom he is and must continue to be, in spite of his pusillaminous endeavors to "lope the fence." True, this practice has been revived in Texas, Georgia, and South Carolina, which is evidence that Chase is not the only spirit of the damned, who has been chased from the grim medieval age into the humane modern age; but we hope and believe that the practice will prove as unpopular now as it did then. Then, too, Mr. Chase advocates the barbaric practice with all the causelessness with which it was practiced in former times—no jury, no trial, no court—simply a "charge" laded with all the malice, prejudice, and general misanthropy with which these indescribable crimes are perpetrated. Mr. Chase presumes every Negro to be guilty, as charged, of rape, which brand him (Chase) as a monumental liar and gross slanderer and traducer of his race, of his country, of mankind. We have lived nigh on to forty years—all this time in the South, the hot-bed of race prejudice, and possess a knowledge of conditions totally strange to Mr. Chase. With willingness and shame, we confess our belief that many of the charges of rape are well founded, and that the fairest sort of trial, by a jury of their peers in the courts of the country, many of them would receive a verdict of guilty, and the assessment of the severest penalty of the law; but we also say, and falter not, that upon such fair and impartial trial by a jury in the courts there would be, as has been, some verdicts of acquittal. Our forty years have been spent order-loving, law-abiding, and peaceful, and our relations with the whites have been eminently agreeable—*i. e.*, as the relation goes—but we believe and are persuaded that many black men, as good by nature and by practice as we have suffered in Judge Lynch's court, to either satisfy the spite and malevolence of some individual or set of individuals. If Mr. Chase is not the most stupendously ignorant or rascally man in all these 80,000,000, he must know and admit that a very poor percentage of mob victims are guilty or even charged with criminal assault. But we believe that it is not a bad guess that Mr. Chase's spite at courts and trials is that he does not figure very extensively nor lucratively in them. We have as well established reputation for the support of law, order and decency as Mr. Chase, for God's sake, we hope! We are no more in sympathy with crime and criminals, but we are unalterably opposed to establishment of any man's guilt by the mouth of any one witness, and that, too, without due confrontation in systematic law suit. An honest lady, scared out of her wits, and she, too, an inexperienced rustic, as is usually the case, is not the most fit subject for the very difficult task of discriminating between a "burnt-cork artist" and the real article. Especially is this process of identification unreliable when it is remembered that most of these crimes are committed under the friendly and often very dark shades of night. How many "light coats, dark pants, slouch hats" are there? How differently looks a well blacked white man from a "natural born" black man in the blackest shades of night to a thoroughly frightened lady? In the face of all these circumstances, we rise to ask: Is there a civilized man (leaving Brother Chase out of the list) in all this great country who does not agree with these sentiments? If so, speak now, or forever hereafter hold your peace.

THE BEE takes pleasure in reproducing the excerpt from the Dallas, Tex., Item. THE BEE always had an idea that the editor of that paper had a weakness for females, as it will be evidenced, if he so desires it, from a letter THE BEE has in its possession, written by him a little over a year ago. If all Texas Negroes demonstrate similar weakness THE BEE is surprised that more of them are not lynched. The BEE still avers that no punishment is too severe for any person who outrages the honor of a woman. The BEE begs leave to suggest to the Southern Negro that his "nanny-goat" cries fully convince its editor that it would be to his interest to be silent on rape and lynching. If the editor is ignorant of what THE BEE means, ask for information in his next issue. Perhaps the editor of the Item is unaware of the fact whenever Negro Southern delegates (preachers especially) go North as far as Boston you will find one half of that ministerial delegation in white houses of prostitution. So crazy are some of the colored ministers for white associates that first-class colored company is an insult to them, and especially the Negro ministers from Texas. The BEE doesn't mean to say that all are alike. If what THE BEE says is a fact, it is not surprising to read of so many lynchings in the South. Beware, if Negro ministers show such a ravenous desire for the association of white prostitutes, what must be the desire of the lower Negro element South for the associates of white company? When Negro editors South write letters to ladies they don't know, is it surprising that lynching is resorted to? Would the editor of the Item be guilty of such an act? Would the editor of the Item know his own letter if he saw it in print?

STILL ANCIENT.

There is something very wrong with the colored schools, and why these wrongs are not remedied is strange. The colored school officials still cling to the ancient and foolish rule of longevity. It makes no difference how incompetent a person is and how competent another teacher is, the incompetent teacher must be promoted because he has been teaching longer than the competent teacher. A change in the trustees doesn't seem to make any difference. They all fall into this rut, with but one or two exceptions The BEE would suggest a reorganization of the colored schools, and if the present board of school trustees cannot remedy the evils that now exist it ought to resign. The BEE stated some time ago that there was too much sentiment in the colored public schools. There is something radically wrong. Is there a colored school trustee who has the nerve to remedy the evils? The attention of the High and Normal School Committee is called to the colored High School. There are too many bosses in that department. It was but a few days ago that a recommendation was made by a subordinate teacher over the head of the principal of the colored High School This same teacher and a supervising principal sent for two of the trustees for the purpose of discussing the changes that were conceived in the mind of this subordinate teacher. In many instances subordinate teachers in the colored High School go over the heads of those who are placed in charge of the several apartments, and to some extent are sustained. "There is something wrong in Denmark."

THE ENGLISH AND THE BOERS.

The result of the battles between the Boers and the English clearly indicates that it is no small matter for a nation to travel thousands of miles from home and have an easy task of subduing an enemy. While it is true that the English soldiery is superior to that of the Boers, and while her resources are far more so, yet the indications are that the war will be of no short duration. This is manifestly because of the great distance of the Boer country from the home government of the English. The transportation of masses of troops and munitions of war will take considerable time and cost many millions of dollars, and England may see the year pass without any determinate results. The results, as they have so far transpired, ought to serve as a lesson to those who are underestimating the time, money and troops necessary for this government to subdue the Filippinos. England has stations at Cape Colony and the west and east coast of Africa, comparatively near the seat of war, yet the difficulty of amassing a sufficient force to insure complete and early subjugation is apparent. With no stations within six thousand miles of the Philippines, it would certainly seem no less difficult for the American forces to subdue the Filipinos. Hence, all this talk about incompetency in the management of the Philippines campaign is nonsense; for if it were desirable to transport at once five hundred thousand men to the islands, it would be several months before they could be recruited and distributed to do effective service.

THE "OLD GUARD."

Hon. Henry A. Castle, the present Auditor for the Post Office Department, whose cut we present, is emphatically one of the "Old Guard." He expresses more solid Republicanism, more freedom from local prejudice, more justice than the average officer, while exhibiting marked administrative and executive ability. He manages the largest accounting office in the world, whose business embraces the postal affairs of the entire country, from the smallest cross-roads to the greatest metropolis. He is one of the few Republicans who has not been tainted by local prejudice and social fox fire. In the award of promotions, based upon meritorious service, he has been absolutely fair, and as a result, many deserving colored clerks have been advanced. Captain Castle was a brave soldier and thoroughly understood the cause for which he fought. In his inimitable book, entitled, "The Army Mule," he wrote the following:

"Slavery perished because its death-doom had been sounded on the celestial chimes; because the nineteenth century had come; because the flying engine and the speaking wire had come; because the steel pen and the postage stamp had come; because the free-school, the newspaper, and the open bible had come; because Wilberforce and Garrison and Harriet Stowe had come; because Grant and Sherman and Sheridan had come; because 2,000,000 gallant boys in blue had come; because the great and terrible day of the Lord had come, and not all the powers of evil could longer buttress and bulwark the crowning iniquity of the universe. * * Slavery succumbed, not more to military force than to the eternal verities."

POLITICAL COWARDS.

[From the Fredericksburg Free Lance.]

Bishop Walters, of New Jersey, as will be seen elsewhere, advises the Negroes to vote with the Democrats and gives some very strong reasons why they should do so. The Negro, he thinks has done about as much for the Republican party as could be expected of him and now he should make common cause with the best of the people of the South. The Free Lance has long believed that this is the best solution of the race question. Whenever the black men, or a greater part of them, vote the Democratic ticket, there will be little heard of race troubles in the South growing out of elections and the cry of a free ballot and a fair count will soon be as ancient history in Virginia as reading juster fights of other days. Moreover, Mr. Park Agnew, McKinley's right bower office holder and head of the Republican machine organization, is well known to believe in a lily white Republican party.

Bishop Walters says that next year the Negroes of New York will vote the Democratic ticket. It looks as if the Negro might cast similar ballots in the South. But read what the Bishop says.

If the Negro South votes the Democratic ticket it will be because he has been made to do so. In that event, he is a political coward. This Negro Bishop of the African Methodist Church is enjoying civil and political freedom that were denied him by the Democratic party. If the editor was an office seeker, no doubt he would want all the Negroes to go to hades to satisfy his disgruntled political ambition. All the talking that this goose neck Bishop can do and all the advise he can give will not change the opinion of the Negro. If Walters would remain at home and teach his flock to keep out of other people's business, he would be doing a service to his people.

THE AFRO-AMERICAN COUNCIL.

This new Democratic organization that failed to get a financial bid from the Republican party, through its president, has declared itself in favor of the Democratic party. It is no more than what THE BEE has predicted all along, that the organization was composed of disgruntled office-seekers, who were willing and ready to join the Democratic party at any minute. THE BEE is not surprised. Pray, what has the Democratic party done for the Negro except to butcher him and deny him his civil and political rights? Yet, a few Negroes, through the pugative president of the Afro-American Council, have declared in favor of the Democratic party. These disgruntled and ungrateful Negroes might as well understand that the Negro will not be led into the Democratic party to satisfy the hungry thirst for office by a few disgruntled office-seekers. In every State every effort is being made to disfranchise the Negro.

TAKE HIGH GROUND.

[From the Dallas, Tex., Express.]

The Washington BEE makes this timely note, which is as sound as sound can be:

The colored citizen should be made to understand that every white man is not inimical to him.

[This is the correct way to put it, and it is to the credit of the Negro that he is fair enough to admit and wise enough to discriminate. While conditions in a measure, along certain lines, seem to justify a contention for Negro interests in a contra distinction to Caucasian interests, the fact still remains that a "man is a man, for a' that." In the finality of all things, we must come to see that humanity is all akin, that merit, not qualified by race lines, is the test of man, virtue his true nobility. Taking this view of the case, the men imbued with moral ideas who yearn for the bettering of human conditions should be found standing together in all departments of human endeavor, knowing no white and no black, but all working for the common weal.]

The BEE is very much gratified to see its most noble contemporary take the same position on this question. If the colored man can be made to understand that ever white man is not inimical to him and that he must succeed on merit alone, it would be better for him. The Negro must take high ground if he wants to succeed.

Judging from the activity of the various associations, for the most part self-constituted, it would seem that the people are satisfied with the present government of the District, and that franchise, unqualified or otherwise, would be altogether undesirable. The east, west, south, and north have their leading men, mostly real estate dealers, who make periodical races on the Commissioners' office and demand this or that improvement, this or that privilege. So bold and audacious have these associations become that they are seriously discussing the propriety of asking Congress to permit them to dictate as to who shall be Commissioners and, in fact, who shall run the town. We suppose that since there are but few, if any, colored members in these associations, they are of the opinion that the fact of the elimination of the colored brother constitutes a just claim on their part to direct District affairs.

OUR HIGH SCHOOL.

With the material at hand at the High School, there is no good reason why affairs should not be conducted admirably. The organization of the school upon lines which will call forth the highest adaptability and administrative ability is an imperative necessity and which the people rightfully and wisely demand.

There should be a head to each department, with one strong central figure, to see that perfect discipline is secured. Paltry bickerings, back-biting, and gossiping, tale-bearing and the like should be severely rebuked, even to the point of dismissal, if need be. We confidently believe that ere long the discipline will be such that each department will run smoothly without friction and with the best of feeling throughout.

CLERKS ORGANIZE.

The reorganization of the Clerks' Co-operative Association is one which commends itself to the thoughtful and progressive colored men and women of this city. Considering the large amounts received in gross by the clerks in the various departments, there is but little doubt that splendid results will follow. If added to this, our school teachers join the same association, much greater and beneficient results would surely follow. It is proposed to loan money on real estate at reasonable charges and purchase plots of ground in various parts of the city, and finally too pen a large co-operative establishment which will employ many of our competent young men and women, as well as produce fair profits on the investment.

THE RIGHT MEN.

[From the Ascension Herald.]

Editors John Mitchell of the Richmond Planet, W. Calvin Chase of the Washington BEE, T. Thomas Fortune of the New York Age, and R. C. O. Benjamin of the Lexington Standard are the right men in the right place. The Negro race should feel proud of these fearless, though sensible and conservative, young men. With such brilliant and learned men, who can say that the Negro is without proper leaders?

AT THE POLICE COURT.

It is quite evident that the Police Court of this city is greatly in need of a reformation. A lawyer or a citizen has no more rights than an ordinary tramp when some of the officials get it into their heads that some one must be insulted. It is about time that Major Sylvester made a change in the District Attorney's office and the Irishman at the door—Flynn. Should it stop there? The President of the United States should make changes in the judges. The Commissioners have recommended to Congress, or have been asked to recommend to Congress, more pay for the two judges of the Police Court. Both judges are getting more now than they deserve. The Commissioners ought to ask for more money for the janitor and engineer, who are now receiving starvation wages. The people ask to be relieved.

THE ASS BRAYS.

The editor of the Omaha Progress reminds one of the ass that went to the stream for water. When he got to the stream he mistook the water for soup. A dog that was sitting near the stream was asked whether that was soup or water. The dog looked at the ass in amazement and inquired of the ass what its specie was. The ass in reply said, "I am an ass and any bad breaks I may make you may conclude it is on account of my brain weighing less than the required weight." The Omaha editor is like unto the ass. Perhaps he can explain away an escapade.

WHAT RIGHT HAS GREAT BRITAIN IN THE TRANSVAAL.

The Second Baptist Lyceum was addressed on last Sunday afternoon by Lawyer Thomas L. Jones, subject "What Right has Great Britain in the Transvaal." The address was timely and interesting, as the whole civilized world is anxiously watching the struggle in the Transvaal between the Boers and the English. Lawyer Jones showed that he had a thorough knowledge of the question and demonstrated that he had studied the problem from its incipiency. He mastered his dates and historical facts in such a manner as to place himself on the roll of historians as well as barristers. Mr. Jones' argument was largely a legal one. He claimed that the Treaty of '84 abrogates the Treaty of '81, and that under the Treaty of '84 the only power England held over the Transvaal, referred to her Treaty making power. In that the Transvaal Republic could not make a treaty with the nations Eastward or Westward except with the approval of Great Britain. The speaker claimed that England had nothing to do with the domestic affairs of the Republic and the Suzerian Power of Great Britain over the Transvaal was limited from the Treaty of '84. Hence England's control over the Transvaal was at an end.

The address was ably discussed by Messrs. Moore, Lee, Twomby, Washington and Dr. Allen. The majority of those discussing the paper disagreed with Mr. Jones and some telling and logical points were made against the address. Mr. Jones closed the discussion in a brief reply. He directed his heavy fire against his enemies and claimed to have left the field without a bullet hole. The skirmish was a good one and it is fair to say the battle was draw.

Tomorrow afternoon, Lawler E. M. Hewlett will address the Lyceum, subject, "Higher Crimes in the United States."

THE BEE WOULD LIKE TO KNOW?

What will the Negroes do when the Democrats come into power.

If the few colored Republicans will have any claim.

If there will be any Afro-American Council in existence.

If there are not many disturbing elements from other States in this city.

Carson says he will elect Dr. Purvis to the next convention.

Purvis and others told the President that Col. Parker and outsiders were endeavoring to control the District Commissionership.

Col. Parker is a dignified American citizen and a man who is respected.

If Thomas L. Jones is not an eloquent speaker.

If Perrie W. Frisby is not one of the most active members of the bar.

Why Gen. Anderson has not recognized the merits of the colored attorney.

Will President McKinley recognize C. M. Smith.

THE BEE WOULD LIKE TO SEE

The resignation of Mr. John B. Wight in the hands of the President.

England whip the Boers.

The Police Court reorganized.

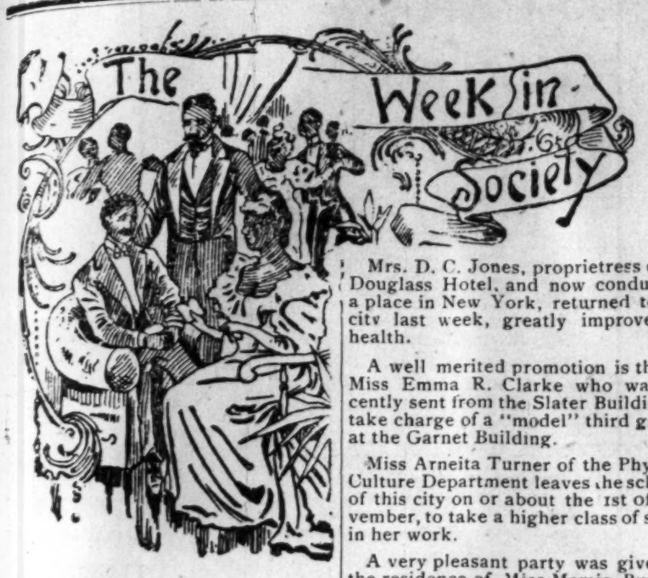
James H. Smith secure a pardon before next month.

The President call for the resignation of some of the judges.

Two representative Republicans sent to the next Republican Convention.

Col. L. M. Saunders a Commissioner.

Disgruntled politicans given a bail-



Mr. John Dean of Norfolk, Va., is expected in the city shortly.

Mr. Roscoe Grey of 22nd street n.w. is still very ill.

Mr. Booker T. Washington was in town last week.

The W. D. M.'s will give a dance Thanksgiving evening.

Mr. James A. Ross of Buffalo, N. Y., will be in the city in a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Peebles of Capitol Hill celebrated their 30th marriage anniversity Saturday the 21st.

Mr. Charles Dukes, late of the Pension Office, has entered Exeter Academy, New Hampshire.

Miss Magnolia Allain, of the Freedmen's Hospital, will visit Philadelphia shortly.

The promotion of Miss Kate Taylor to a third grade was a very deserving one.

Miss Helen Moore is among the progressive young teachers who have just started this year.

Rev. Holland Powell has returned to Richmond, after a pleasant stay of two weeks among his friends of this city.

Mr. Robert Readen of Mississippi called at the office of the National Benefit Association and became a stockholder.

Mr. George Ashton has returned to the city, after a delightful trip to Hagerstown, Md., where he visited the fair.

Mr. Polycarp Raphael Tom of Trinidad, who is a medical student at Howard University, has been quite ill but is now able to be out again.

Miss A. V. Smith is out again, much to the delight of her many friends.

Miss Isabelle Kinner is very much indisposed at her home on 4th street, n. w.

The Sewing School opened last week at Park Temple Church with a very large class. Miss Sallie Goines has the work in charge.

Miss Thompson has charge of the new Kindergarten School at Bowen, with fifty pupils enrolled.

Miss Francis Paynter has returned to the city, after a quiet sojourn in Marvland.

A great many changes are being made in the Tenth Division and more are to follow.

Miss Ollie Contee has been quite sick at her home, 1618 12th street, n. w. She is able to resume her duties in school again.

Miss Marion B. Benjamin left the city Monday for Boston, Mass., on business. She will be gone two weeks.

Mrs. M. E. Burrell of Richmond is the guest of the Misses Moten of 12th street.

Mrs. Stewart of 17th street is still improving from her recent illness.

Prof. Ware's dancing classes opened formally, Friday, Oct. 13th.

Miss Nita Turner leaves the city next week for Boston.

Sixteen of the members of last year's class have been appointed.

The Misses Moten gave a reception Friday evening in honor of their guest Mrs. M. E Burrell, of Richmond, from 8 to 10 o'clock.

Shortly the wedding bells will be rung on Capitol Hill. They will herald a happy home wedding.

Mr. James Walker has been elected president of the pharmaceutal class of Howard University.

Miss Blennie Bruce has been asked to again accept the position as organist of the 19th Street Baptist Church.

Madame Smallwood has returned to the city from New York, where she went to inspect her dressmaking classes.

Mrs. Victoria Waller of Vermont avenue is out of the city on business.

Miss Alice M. Waring, who is the only lady in her class in the dentistry department of Howard University, has been unanimously elected president.

Miss Crumwell of Pierce Place is among the attendants at Howard's.

Rev. Johnson of the Metropolitan Church speaks every Sunday to large houses. He is one of the few who draws from all churches.

Miss Eaton, of Henderson, N. C., will spend the winter in this city with her sister Mrs. Pierce, who is also of North Carolina. They are quietly domiciled in Le Droit Park.

Louis B. Anderson, Esq., of Chicago Ill., arrived in the city last week, the picture of health. After spending several days among friends and relatives, he left on Monday for his home. Mr. Anderson is Assistant County Attorney of Chicago and is well known in business circles.

Mrs. D. C. Jones, proprietress of the Douglass Hotel, and now conducting a place in New York, returned to the city last week, greatly improved in health.

A well merited promotion is that of Miss Emma R. Clarke who was recently sent from the Slater Building to take charge of a "model" third grade, at the Garnet Building.

Miss Arneita Turner of the Physical Culture Department leaves the schools of this city on or about the 1st of November, to take a higher class of study in her work.

A very pleasant party was given at the residence of Miss Mamie Burrell, Pierce Place, last night, for Miss Elizabeth Fergurson who is soon to change her name.

Mrs. Rachel L. Thornton, at 1638 10th street, n. w., has issued invitations to the marriage of her daughter, Miss Fannie C., to Mr. James Arthur Perdue, Wednesday evening, November 8th, at 4 o'clock p. m.

Mrs. Birney Clarke of 10th street left the city last week for Cleveland, Ohio, where she remained at the bedside of her father until his death. The deceased came to his death by having a limb amputated which caused blood-poisoning. Later she was joined by her husband, Mr. Birney Clarke.

Miss Louise Cornell has been appointed as teacher in the public schools at the Logan Building. Miss Cornell is a very pleasant young lady and will no doubt meet with great success.

Le Droit Park is becoming the resort of many of our leading families. Among the latest arrivals are Mrs. Hamer and family, Mrs. Riggs and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Goins, Mrs. Johnson and daughter; At the end of this year it will be graced by another bride and groom in addition to the June brides who sought retreat there.

Mrs. Anna Murray has again resumed her interest in Kindergartens. This year finds her interested in the class taught by Mrs. Neal and a number of assistants at the Hearst Kindergarten rooms on K street between 24th and 25th streets, where a number of our school marms are taking the course which will one day form a large part of our schools.

Miss Rebecca Paynter, one of Washington's most fashionable dressmakers, has returned to the city from Pittsburg, Pa., and West Virginia, where she has been the recipient of much attention. On her way to this city she stopped in Hagerstown to visit her mother. Miss Paynter is at home to her friends at 1015 Q street, n. w.

The residence of Miss Susan C. Terrell was a scene of much delight last Wednesday evening, October 18th, the occasion being the celebration of a marriage between Miss S. C. Terrell and F. D. Banks, book-keeper of the Hampton Institute, Virginia. The presents were useful and handsome. Mr. and Mrs. Banks will reside at Hampton.

Mr. Lewis B. Anderson, assistant County Attorney of Chicago, Ill., and formerly of this city but now of Chicago, was received in royal reception while in this city. He was highly entertained Saturday evening at dinner by Mr. Harry Williams, a popular social townsman, on the same evening by Mr. W. A. Stewart and on Sunday afternoon by Dr. Curtis of the Freedman's Hospital and on Monday evening by Gray and Cosby. On Saturday he was dinned by Attorneys Jones and Chase. Mr. Anderson left on Monday evening for Chicago, Ill.

The marriage of Miss Eliza J. Duncan to Mr. John Loyd of Philadelphia, Pa., took place Wednesday October 18th, at the bride's residence, 57 Ivory st., n. e. Rev. James H. Lee performed the ceremonies. The bride was beautifully costumed in white satin with trimmings of pearls and lace. The long tulle veil was caught with orange blossoms. The groom wore the conventional black. The bride's maids were Misses Lilian Folley and Fannie Paynter, who were elegantly attired. Mr. and Mrs. Loyd left on the 11:50 p. m. train for Niagara Falls and other points in the North. The presents were exceptionally pretty as well as useful. A large number of friends went to the depot to see the bridal party off.

HER BIRTHDAY.

Mrs. Alice Hall, of the Hotel Clyde, was tendered a surprise on her birthday last Wednesday evening. The young ladies of the house had the invited guests to assemble about 7 o'clock, and, to the surprise of Mrs. Hall, she was notified by Mr. C. C. Curtis of the Personal Liberty League what the assembly meant. Mrs. Hall was beautifully dressed in brown silk entrain and hair arranged la pompadour. She received many presents and congratulations. The company left at a late hour, highly pleased with the evening of pleasure.

Sugar Beets.

"There is an enormous crop of sugar beets in San Benito County, Cal., this year," said a gentleman who is largely intersted in that product in California, to the writer recently. "The average yield is about 12 tons to an acre, which will net $3.50 per ton. As an illustration of the big profits that there are in this crop I have only to refer to three brothers who arrived in San Benito County early last spring from Sweden, and as an experiment rented a farm of 270 acres, paying for it $7 an acre for the rent. They have raised not less than 18 and probably 20 tons of beets to the acre. The work of cultivation has been done by the three brothers, with the assistance of one hired man, and it is estimated that they will make $6,000 this year above all expenses.—Washington Star.

BIG INSURANCE.

The Prince of Wales Carries an Enormous Amount.

A big insurance man told me recently in New-York that the Prince of Wales was the heaviest risk of any patron of the insurance business, and that his death would cost English, German, French and American companies not less than $10,000,000.

"No other person carries 20 per cent of that insurance," he said, "but comparatively little of it is for the benefit of his family; perhaps not more than $1,000,000.

"It is a curious fact," continued my insurance friend, who spends a good deal of his time in England, "that $2,000,000 or $3,000,000 of insurance, perhaps more than that, has been placed on the life of the Prince of Wales as a speculation by persons who do not know him and have never had any relations with him whatever. This would not be possible under the insurance laws of the United States, but it is allowed by some of the English companies. Over there any man can secure a policy on the life of a neighbor, provided he can persuade the neighbor to submit to a medical examination or find a company which has recently had him examined. Thus when the Prince of Wales undergoes an examination for insurance lots of speculators apply to the same company for policies on his life, or get certified copies of the report of the medical examiner and use them with other companies. It is pure speculation. They pay a high premium, a margin, so to speak, or, to put it in another way, they book a wager with the insurance companies that the Prince will die before the total of their premiums exceeds the amount of the policy. Therefore, many persons would be financially benefited if Albert Edward should drop off suddenly one of these fine days. The Prince is perfectly aware of this fact. He knows very well what advantages have been taken of his situation, but I do not suppose it makes any difference with his habits."

"Are kings generally insured?" I asked.

"Yes, most of them, but they are not regarded as a good risk, and companies that carry the policies do not advertise the fact any more than necessary. It injures rather than benefits them. The late Emperor Frederick, father of the present Kaiser, carried nearly $5,000,000 of insurance, which is about all the money his widow has to live on, for her pension from the German Government is small. Frederick was considered a first class risk. He was a man of robust health, splendid stature, with the training and frugal habits of a soldier, and was an athlete; but all at once a cancer was discovered, which he doubtless inherited from his grandmother, beautiful Queen Louisa, and he failed rapidly. The present Kaiser is not considered a good risk. This is quite as much because of his constitutional defects as for political considerations, but for obvious reasons no company would decline an application from him for insurance."

"I understand the Queen of Spain is heavily insured?"

"Yes, that is supposed to be the case, although little is known about it, and the prevailing impression is that most of her policies are in American companies, which have agencies in Madrid. Alfonso XII, her husband, was insured in several French and English companies—some say to the extent of $5,000,000, but I do not know the exact amount."—Chicago Record.

Partly Immune to Electric Shock.

"It is a singular fact," said an electrician of this city, "that the human body is capable of becoming more or less inured to shocks from live wires. I suppose the average scientist would scout the idea, but what I say is borne out by every-day experience. The employees of a big electric light works, for instance, are continually receiving shocks that would disable an ordinary man, but are apparently none the worse for the experience.

"I remember sometime ago a couple of young fellows came in contact accidentally with a live wire at a manufactory here in town, and both received exactly the same current. One of them was a helper around a dynamo and had met with mishaps of that sort before. He was knocked off his feet and momentarily stunned, but was all right in less than two minutes. The other man, who was a stranger, fell over as if struck by lightning, and it was fully half an hour before he showed the least signs of returning consciousness. He was laid up several days, and oddly enough, was much the more powerful, physically, of the pair.

"I have known several cases of practically the same sort. The motormen on the street cars frequently 'get the current' as they call it, especially in rainy weather, when wet wood becomes a conductor. They tell me they don't mind it much after the first few times. It is certainly difficult to understand how repeated shocks can fortify the system against the mysterious fluid, but the fact is as I state. I'll leave the explanation to somebody else."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Operatic Airs for Station Calls.

Many Schuykill Valley commuters invent pretexts for taking at night the 10:40 train from Broad street, so as to travel with the Singing Brakeman. This robust and humorous young man has a good baritone voice, and he sings the names of the stations. "I am," he declares, "the original Singing Brakeman. I have the field all to myself, but this will not endure. The directors and big chiefs have been hit hard by my work, and it will not be long before all brakemen will be singers. Won't it be better so? Consider the ordinary brakeman. When he comes to Fifty-second street he grunts in a discord: 'Hrump-hrump,to-ra-ra-hrump!' The passengers can't understand that, and besides their ears are displeased. But I sing the station's name clearly, now to the air of 'Lohengrin's swan song,' now to the bird music of 'Siegfried,' and again to the intoxicating handkerchief motive of 'Tristan and Isolde.' The passengers look at me and smile. Sometimes they clap, stamp with the feet, cry 'bravo!' and 'encore,' but I am obdurate, having my work to do, and give no encores. I admit that I am proud of the fame I have won and that my heart throbs with joy when I overhear young ladies saying, as I pass through the train: 'Look, there goes the Singing Brakeman.'"—Philadelphia Record.

Age of Seventeen.

One fourth of the earth's population dies before reaching the age of 17.

MERCY TO SUFFERERS.

Views of a Prominent Physician Upon Relief From Agony.

Dr. Nehemiah Nickerson, of Meriden, Conn., one of the most distinguished physicians in New England, ex-President of the Meriden Medical Society and ex-Superintendent of the Meriden Hospital, commenting upon the right a person has to end his life when he wishes, and the view that a physician is justified in hastening the death of a patient afflicted with an incurable disease, has dictated his views on the subject as follows:

My position has not been changed by the criticisms of the clergy and some brother physicians. I still think, and always shall, that if a patient is suffering from an incurable disease, and

(Dr. Nehemiah Nickerson.)

he wants relief from his misery, that a physician is doing a deed of mercy if he helps him to end his life.

That is a proposition that I am prepared to defend. I have equally strong convictions on another proposition, which has brought upon me a storm of disapproval. That is, that if a man has no obligations to hold him to this world he has a right to leave it whenever he wishes. I claim that a man has a right to commit suicide without being called a fool or insane.

A physician should never yield to a patient's pleading for death unless he knows that the disease is incurable. My critics raise the question of the infallibility of a physician's judgment. There are some cases in which the physician cannot make a mistake. For instance, he cannot be deceived by the intolerable agonies of the final stages of external cancer.

He knows the hopeless last stages of phthisis. He knows when the death throes of heart disease are approaching. In other cases, when there is the slightest doubt, he should call in a consulting physician.

I have relieved the suffering of a good many cases in the course of my 35 years' practice. I shall not say a dozen, nor more, nor less, and thus bring down a further rain of criticism.

A patient who was near the end with consumption sent for me. She begged that I would not let her suffer the last terrible pangs of the disease. Her husband begged the same favor as piteously as she. I saw that she could not live for more than a day or two. I administered chloroform. I kept her under the influence from 1 o'clock at night until the end. She died at 4 the next morning—died peacefully and without pain, and her husband thanked me when it was all over

I have always used chloroform in such cases. It dulls the sensitive nerves and the spinal cord and arrests the heart action in systole. Its action is gentle.

Such cases are beyond and above the law. They are not contemplated by it. They are to be settled at the bar of the physician's own judgment.—New York Journal.

SLOT FIENDS.

Acquire a New Disease Called the "Slot Machine Hand."

"Talk about your telegrapher's palsy and glass arm and bicycle face," said a New Orleans sport, 'did y' ever hear of the slot machine hand?"

"What do you mean—jacks or better?" asked an interested friend.

"Naw! I don't mean a hand in cards; I mean a disease of the hand. I've got it now, but don't be scared—it ain't catching. Look at my right palm. Do you see that callous spot half way between the little finger and the wrist? Well, that's made by pressing down the lever on slot machines, and, what's more, it's effected all the nerves of the hands, and I can hardly hold a pencil or use a knife and fork. You see, when a fellow plays $10 against the box, and that's nothing uncommon, he's got to jab the spring exactly 200 times. Most of them work pretty hard, and before he gets through he is going to have shooting pains clear up to his shoulder. The handiest way to get at the lever is to turn your right hand so the little finger is on a line with the box, and then bear down with the palm. That always brings the pressure on the same spot—just where you see this callous place, and it stands to reason that a steady pounding, day in and day out, is going to cause trouble. At least, that's what my doctor says, and he plays the thing himself, so he ought to know. Why, I saw one chap—he's a boss barber and a great sport—feed over 600 chips into a machine at one play. When he finished he was so lame he couldn't hold a razor for a week. All the regular slot fiends are beginning to carry understudies nowadays—fellows to work the lever while they dump in the coin."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A Stowaway's Romance.

Olivette Nelson, a Swedish girl, who arrived in this country a day or two ago as a "stowaway" on an ocean steamer to meet her fiance, was married in the barge office to that fortunate individual. He is called Andrew Guttormansen, and he is a 'longshoreman employed in South Brooklyn. He paid his sweetheart's fine of $10 for coming into the country in illegal fashion, and the Captain of the vessel congratulated her on the happy termination of her adventure.

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CIGAR LABELS.

They Do Not Indicate the Quality of the Goods.

There is much difference between a "brand" of cigars and a "label." "A good brand" is very often taken to mean "a good quality." Very likely that was the original intention of cigar brands, as it still is of whiskey brands. But by the actual present custom of the trade the name which is burned or branded on the wood of the cigar box—the "brand" properly so called—has no necessary connection with the quality of the cigar, but only accidentally, so far as some particular make, peculiar to one factory, may be for the time exclusively applied to the manufacture of good tobacco. The "brand" tells the cigar seller something about the size and shape of the cigar. As years go on the application of these brands becomes more and more loose and irregular. Until recent years there used to be a regular gradation of size in about this order, beginning with the largest: (1) Perfecto, (2) Puritano, (3) Concha, and (4) Conchita. Even this arrangement was not by any means the earliest. "Regalia" was known to the trade as a designation of large size long before anybody ever heard of "Perfecto." "Henry Clay" was once a brand indicative of both size and quality, a brand and a label in one, when the cigar was made in only one Havana factory. And later results of competition, as well as of Cuban disturbances, are seen in the actually prevailing scale of brands. As brand differs from brand in shape as well as in length, it would take much complicated mathematical research to place the brands in the exact order of the volume of tobacco indicated by each.

Roughly speaking, however, they run, beginning with the largest, as follows: (1) Perfecto Elegante, (2) Perfecto Fino, (3) Puritano Fino—a thick cigar; (4) Puritano Extra, (5) Breva—thick and blunt; (6) Breva Chica, (7) Concha Regalia, (8) Concha Especial, (9) Conchita, (10) Reina Fina, (11) Petit Duc, (12) Opera, and (13) Chiquita.

About all this matter of brands nothing is so certain as that the whole business is in a shifting and revolutionary condition. Thus, the Panetela, not mentioned above, would be placed by some after the Perfecto, because it is about as long, and by others after the Concha, because it is thinner. It was much easier to maintain a hard and fast rule when the whole cigar making industry was ostensibly confined to Havana, and all cigars, even if made elsewhere, had to pretend to Havana origin and conform to Havana customs in order to maintain the illusion.

It is curious to note, however, that factories all over the world still stick to Spanish words and traditions in branding and labelling their output. If a Rhode Island cigarmaker wishes to say that this box is something really uncommonly fine he marks it "Deliciosos." The colors of Spain still rule in the ribbons that tie the bundles of cigars—yellow and red, the latter very rare. When Cuba has become Americanized red, white and blue ribbons may make their appearance in cigar boxes, but that sign of the times has not yet been observed.—N. Y. Tribune.

Canada's Greatest Glory.

The greatest glory of Canada is not its modern progress, but its vast and ancient wilderness. If you weary of the sameness and unprofitableness of everything you know, go where I went last year; to the upper waters of the Ottawa, where the beaver is the master architect and the moose is king of the woods. See for yourself, as I saw, that the Ottawa and the Gatineau, appearing to come from widely distant regions, have their origin close together and are twins. Behold these two children of the lakes, nourished from the same generous breast. Trace their courses and see that, though journeying far, in widely different directions, they finally arrive at a common destination.

Nobody knows all about that headwater country around the sources of the Ottawa. It is a prolific game region, where sportsmen rarely go, for the simple reason that they can get all the hunting they want nearer to the railroad. There are plenty of deer close to almost any Canadian Pacific station west of Pembroke, and it is not much trouble to get a chance at a moose in two days from Deux Rivieres, Rockcliffe, or Mattawa. Not many hunting parties start from there either, and I suppose the reason is that for thousands of miles to the west the woods, prairies, and mountains lie close to the railroad and afford almost limitless opportunities.

The territory inclosed by the Ottawa and the Gatineau has been from immemorial times the home of the Algonquin Indians, and they still remain there, in such primitive innocence that they receive no annuity from the Dominion Government. In this they are unlike the Indians of the United States or their brother tribes of Canada.—Scribner's.

Decision Against Tugboat Marriages.

Judge Dougherty, of Santa Rosa, Cal., has rendered a decision in the case of Bonham vs. Bonham, recently brought to annul a marriage contracted on board a pleasure schooner outside San Francisco Heads. The Court declares that weddings taking place at sea in contravention of the statutes or by contract, or under any circumstances without a proper license and some form of public solemnization are clearly illegal.

The Court further holds that children resulting from such unions, where contracted since March 26, 1895, when the statutes governing such cases were revised by the Legislature, are without doubt illegitimate. Plaintiff and defendant in the case at bar were married by a sea captain on Aug. 11, 1896, but Bonham having acknowledged the paternity of a child born to him the Court holds that it becomes the plaintiff's legitimate and adopted son.

Sound Under Water.

A scientist recently made some experiments on Lake Geneva to demonstrate the power of sound to travel a long way in water. A clock was made to strike under the water, and was heard a distance of 12 miles. In a second experiment the striking of a clock was heard to a distance of 27 miles.

Color Due to Bacteria.

A scientist of Rio de Janeiro states, as a result of protracted and patient investigation, that the color and scent of flowers are due to bacteria, and that these germs are often of a kind that must be harmful to human beings.

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I shall in this column endeavor to answer all correspondence that may be sent and I urgently request young ladies to read this column and any questions that they wish answered please send them in before Saturday of each week.

By Miss May Clematis.

Daisy:—It is not necessary to be always pleading your innocence. If you are pure, the world will know it.

Ann:—Since he is your choice, let not others persuade you to ig nore him. Some people speak ill of others but they can't associate with or get him. Be careful.

Louise:—Girl friends are alright for a time. If you have a secret keep it yourself

X. B. A refined young lady will not be guilty of using slang words.

Bessie:—There will be an examination for physical culture substitute teachers.

Ollie:—There may be favoratism shown, and if you have the fact you should report it to the proper parties. The Civil Service Commissioner should adopt new rules.

E. T. Yes, you must stand a physical examination. Then if your identity is discovered you will not be killed.

R. F. Girls are not always truthful. Never believe all that is told to you.

High School:—It is not known why the Physics Department of the High School should be separated.

Rachel:—It is not polite to stand on the corner and talk with a gentleman. Please study the rules of polite society.

You should not associate with those we use such.

Ethel:—Boys and books don't mix. You would do well to keep your mind on your school work.

W. C. The deserving ones are not always the the ones who are awarded. Be of good cheer, time will bring all things to an end.

Nan:—Don't accept your first offer. It is not well to let a man know how much you think of him.

R. R. You should cultivate good manners.

Miss E. H. It doesn't pay to be cold towards those who respect you. You are right in not indulging in affections.

Ella:—Thanksgiving will bring joy and happiness to the household.

Mary:—If you did not pay so much attention to batchelors they would marry sooner.

Joe:—The fickle minded girl was never known to win, only the worthless. It is not wise to be seen with so many different men.

A girl who acts too familiar with a man in the presence of others, causes that man to form a hatred for her.

Men like to seek and not to be sought after.

A lady can address her friend without putting her hand on his coat collar or on his arm.

A hint to the wise is sufficient.

Abbie:—'Tis well to be refined, but an forced refinement certainly will tell on you. Be yourself.

An ingenious is as much help to her husband by staying home and taking care of his earnings, as the woman who goes out to work, claiming that she must work or go without the necessaries of life.

Rosie:—It is said that the rubber plant is a very lucky gift. It brings luck to the receiver and happiness to the giver. I do not know the sentiment of all flowers.

Agnes:—A blue flowered taffeta silk with trimmings of white silk or satin and lace will make a very pretty evening dress as well as a serviceable one for a poor girl. I do not approve of all dress affairs as poor people cannot keep up with them. You certainly would not like to wear the same dress over three times during the winter festivities. Avoid loud flashy colors.

Dress: It is always well to study the art of fashion. In doing so you get the art of dressing.

D. M. Don't think that you can always get along without the assistance of your friends. Treat your friends always so that you can command them when wanted.

Rachel:—Going away is one thing and accomplishing some good is another.

Don't allow a man to walk along the streets with you with a big cigar in his mouth.

Don't be too familiar with people you don't know.

It is not wise to confide your secrets with your girl friends.

Take care and keep your family affairs to yourself, as they do not interest other people.

Bettie:—You should never be without dress shields. Try any kind except the stocknet.

Girls very seldom keep one another's secrets.

It is the wise girl who is silent on important questions.

Don't let people know how ignorant you are on questions you don't know.

Don't think that you are better looking than other people think you are.

Never go to a party or reception in company with your lady friend and her escort. Girls are quick to think you have no best fellow.

Cultivate the company of cultivated people. You may be able to learn something.

Mother:—"Franceus" and "Lelila" are both pretty names. Odd names are in vogue.

Don't be some-time-ee.

A woman's curiosity is great, but a man's is equally so.

A cultured girl shows good manners and an amiable disposition.

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The Congressional Lyceum, Musical and Historical Society which will take the place of the Literary which for two years past has met at Odd Fellows Hall, will open at said Hall, at 3:30 p. m., Sunday November 5th at which time W. Calvin Chase. Esq., Editor of THE BEE will read a paper entitled, "The Results of Woman's Wrongs are due to Man's Injustice." Already a number of "Orators" has signified their purpose to be on hand and "talk" if Editor Chase should hit the sterner sex too hard. The essayist has given three or four of the "smooth talkers" to understand that he has something real new to say on the subject and that when he has finished they will not have sufficient breath to reply.

The Lyceum will meet every Sunday afternoon and vocal and instrumental music will be a special feature.

During the months of November and December, the following well known gentlemen will appear before the Lyceum: R. E. Hart D. D,. Pastor Isreal C. M. E. Church; J. Anderson Taylor D. D., Pastor Shiloh Baptist Church; Hon. John P. Green, U. S. Stamp agent P. O. Dept.; Geo. H. Richardson M. D., Trustee Public Schools; W. B. Evans M. D., Principal of Mott School and W. L. Board A. M., P. O. Dept.

The subjects of the papers which these gentlemen will present will appear in next week's BEE.

There are a number of well known ladies and gentlemen who are deeply interested in the Lyceum, and who have signified their purpose to aid in making an instructive and popular institution. Among them are W. C. Martin, J. L. Pinn, L. W. Quisenbury, E. P. Wingard, W. L. Houston, Dr. R. E. Hart, W. C. Chase, Dr. Geo. H. Richardson, Prof. A. S. Richardson, Prof. J. D. Laltimore, Dr. J. T. Walker, Mesdames Ella B. Walker, Sarah Wingard, L. E. Harvey, Jennie Douglass, Sarah Williams, Lizzie Boston, R. B. Coleman, A. Hicks, Misses M. L. Harvey, Maria Bacon, F. V. Waugh, B. I. Coleman, Belle Bryant, Mary Griffin, A. M. Hawkins, Olive Martin, Daisy Williams and Maud Lemos.

SUN OF THE HOME GONE DOWN.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., Oct. 23.

CARTER.—Entered into life eternal from the residence of his parents, 627 So. St. Asaph street, Alexandria, Va., on Thursday morning, October 19, A. D. 1899, Cary Columbus, youngest son of William A. and Hester E. Carter, in the sixth year of his age. This young life ended after a very painful illness, so simple, that it made death almost a relief to the loving friends who watched over him, as it was to the suffering child himself. Unusually bright and full of life, Cary was the idol of the household and a universal pet in the large circle of his friends, and his death leaves a vacancy in the hearts of his parents and by their hearthstone of home, which never can be filled again this side of the dark river. Heartrending, however, as it is to those parents that the cold earth rests upon their young and loving child, dead under his coffin lid, there is a supreme comfort in the thought that they have a child in Heaven—that far away, upon the border of the "better land" a star is shining now whose pure and gentle light will penetrate the darkness which envelopes this mortal life and point the way for them to that heaven where death and sorrow can come no more to him or them forever. It is a comfort, too, to know that he is removed from all the trials, troubles, and temptations of this cold and cruel world, whose snares and pitfalls beset every step of our mortal pilgrimage, after bringing with them sorrows keener than death itself nurses under its grim shadow.

"Suffer little children to come unto me," said the Master, "and forbid them not, for such is the kingdom of Heaven." The three brightest and most fruitful virtues of the Christian character—love, faith, and innocence—are the jewels which make childhood so beautiful, and jewels shine brightest in angelic crowns, then whilst you mourn, ye bereaved ones, look up and let your falling tears catch the light of that far-off star, and through the Christian faith you will see and know your child again.

The funeral was conducted by Mr. Robert D. Lyles, rector of Roberts Chapel, M. E. Church Sunday School, of which the deceased was a member, on the afternoon of the 22d inst. at the church, Rev. Wm. H. Gaines, P. C., officiating. The pall-bearers were Masters Maurice Murray, Norman Murray, Clinton Baltimore, Leon Baltimore, Harry Seefe, Preston Baltimore, all of the Sabbath School. Interment at family burial plot in Bethel at sundown.

ALEXANDER MOLLOWNY, ESQ.

There is no prosecuting officer who is deserving of more credit than Alexander Mollowny, Esq., at the Police Court. He is one prosecuting officer who thoroughly investigates his cases before they are presented to the Court for trial. If he were like many, the upper branch of the Court would be filled with worthless cases and no doubt many an innocent person would be serving time in jail. Gen. Anderson certainly could not better himself neither could he improve on the man. THE BEE, of course, would like to see some colored member of the bar recognized in the District Attorney's office. but so far as Mr. Mollowny is concerned it would like to see him promoted. He deserves it. He is a hard working young man. He is always frank and honest enough to dismiss a case when he is thoroughly convinced that there is nothing in it.

EXONERATED.

Mr. John Wilson, who was arrested last week, charged with obtaining two rings from Miss Burns, a guest at the Lincoln Hotel, was discharged from custody on Monday. Miss Burns, as well as the guests in the house, was satisfied that Mr. Wilson didn't mean to steal the rings. When he found the rings he went to the office to deliver them, but, finding the clerk out, he wouldn't leave them, but carried them home, with the intention of reporting his find the next day. Before he could return, Detective Henry Lacy was given the case and recovered the rings. Mr. Lacy readily informed the District Attorney, Mr. Mullouny, of the above state of facts, and added that he was convinced that Mr. Wilson had no intention of stealing the rings; that when he called at the house of Mrs. Pratt, 1157 8th street, n. w., Mr. Wilson made the above statement to him, which was corroborated by Mrs. Pratt. Mr. Wilson was reinstated in his position at the Lincoln Hotel as night watchman.

Tuesday evening last the Executive Committee of District Grand Lodge No. 20 G. U. O. of O. F., made an official visit to the Golden Jubilee Fair of the Households of Ruth now being held at Odd Fellows Hall 1606 M st. n. w. The committee was met by M. V. P. S. H. Hunter, Chairman of the Golden Jubilee Committee and M. V. P. D. B. Webster, P. S. Green Mountain Lodge No. 1437 and escorted to the main hall and from thence to the gentlemen's parlor where a sumptious repast had been prepared for the executive committee by the committee of ladies. Before the executive officers were seated at the table they were joined by Thomas H. Wright, Esq. President of the Hall Association; Col. W. P. Gray of Regimental Union No. 1 Patriarchie, M. J. W. Muse, Grand Marshal of Parade, M. V. P. Thos. H. Johnson and Messrs. J. R. F. Brown and J. B. Askins correspondents of Washington and Philadelphia papers. District Grand Master, W. C. Martin, was introduced by M. V. P. Hunter and the other grand officers. Appropiate speeches were made while the ladies passed around the cream, cake, fruit etc.

With District Grand Master Martin were the following grand officers:

Deputy District Grand Master W. H. Rose, District Grand Secretary C. B. Walker, District Grand Treasurer T. W. West, District Grand Director, J. H. Fields Jr.

At 11:20 the ladies retired. Coffee and cigars were served. The distinguished visitors arose and with broad smiles on their faces marched out for home to the strains of "Home, Sweet Home" by Prof. Holmes orchestra.

HALL DEDICATION.

Grand Master D. F. Seville, 33rd degree, rededicated the Masonic Hall, corner of 4th and O streets n. w., last Tuesday evening in the presence of a large and distinguished number of guests. The exercises were very impressive and interesting. Mr. Seville made one of his characteristic addresses, which was well received. The hall is in one of the best sections of the city and in a few months Mr. Seville will commence to build a new masonic hall in another section of the city. If the committee decides to remain in this locality, no doubt this section will be selected. Among those present were J. N. Adams, P. G. M.; Henry Carter, W. G. M.; J. A. M. Lee, F. A. Jackson, W. M.; H. A. Davis, W. M., of No. 4 Lodge and others.

MR. HOLMES' IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. James O. Holmes, at 333 Virginia avenue, s. w., has made some improvements on his hotel. He has now thirty rooms, the largest hotel conducted by any colored man in the United States. His rooms have been repapered, painted, with a new addition on the back of two stories. He has put in a new ice-box that will give him room for his beer and other drinks. His dining-room up stairs has been beautifully papered and painted and decorated with new furniture. Mr. Holmes knows how to conduct a hotel and is the right man in the right place.

ROSS FOR BRYAN.

Mr. James A. Ross, the editor of the Buffalo Freeman and Globe, is out in his paper for Bryan and Belmont for President and Vice-President. Mr. Ross is one of the foremost Negro Democrats in this country, but he will certainly get left on Bryan for President in the coming fall election.

Judge R. D. Ruffin, who was seriously ill some weeks ago with blood poison, has improved sufficiently to be out and around again attending to his business. On Tuesday evening, October 31st, Mr. Ruffin will be tendered a complimentary testimonial in Samaritan Temple, I street, between 2d and 3d streets, southwest.

Effect of Marriage on Salaries.

A young man and a young woman employed in a big supply house in Chicago fell in love and were engaged to be married. The aggregate salary of the two was $18.

Man's salary.....$8 a week.
Woman's salary.....$10 a week.

The young man notified his employers that he was about to marry and rather hinted that an increase in salary would be acceptable. The young woman notified the firm that she was about to marry and hoped that she would be permitted to keep her place.

On the first pay day after the marriage the envelopes came as follows:

Man's salary.....$10 a week.
Woman's salary.....$8. a week.

—Chicago Record.

Unappreciated.

We never loved a tree or flower but that the rollingstone gathered no moss. Our jokes fall flat, stale and unprofitable, while our serious and sober efforts evoke the most enthusiastic outbursts of merriment. When we expect to split a side we break a heart, and when we would call up the tender tears from the heart of pathos wild and woolly outbursts of laughter smite upon our delicate and sensative ear. When we try to preach a sermon we are mistaken for a jester, and when we seek to rival Josh Billings, Talmage grows jealous.—Dyersburg, Tenn., Her-

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The 11th day of October, 1899.

Thomas Walker vs. Elvira Walker, } No. 20822. Docket 47.

On motion of the plaintiff, by Mr. E. M. Hewlett his solicitor, it is ordered that the defendant, Elvira Walker cause her appearance to be entered herein on or before the first rule-day occuring forty days after this day: otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

The object of this suit is for a divorce from the bond of marriage on the grounds of adultery and desertion. This order is to be published in the Washington Law Reporter and The Washington BEE, once a week for three successive weeks.

By the Court.

TRUE COPY. TEST: Job Barnard Justice, & c.
J. R. Young Clerk, & c.
By I. C. Williams
Asst. Clerk.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WANTED.

Wishing to permanently introduce the most reliable and curative Family Herb Medicines, I desire the services of a respectable lady or gentleman, or a man and wife, to act as canvassers in the District. Must come well recommended, and be good talkers and able to inspire confidence. As but one or two at the highest price will be employed, and as the profits will be 100 per cent, from five to ten dollars can readily be made per day, and much more when fully introduced; for, whenever these medicines are used, there will be a constantly increasing demand. Inquire at this office.

1 time.

LETTERS TO THE POPE.

How to Address Them So That He Will Open the Missives.

I met a prelate employed in the Vatican the other day, and in the course of our conversation began to deplore my hard lot in having to stay in Rome during the heat of the summer and work. "Oh, well," he said, "you are not worse off than we in the Vatican. Now that most of the employes are away, we who are left have to work hard."

"Work!" I exclaimed.

"Yes, walk in the Vatican gardens and count the grapes of the Pope's vineyard!"

"Do you know that every evening the mail brings to the bronze doors of the Vatican an average of 20,000 letters and newspapers, to say nothing of telegrams? All the latters have to be opened, sorted, and classified, while the newspapers are read, and selections cut or extracts made during the night to be ready for persual by the officers of State early the next morning?"

"And where does the Pope come in?" I interrupted. "They say he also works so hard?"

"'Much of this work is submitted to him, and he should read all the letters addressed Sanctitati Suae Leoni Papae XIII. feliciter regnanti. However, as the whole 24 hours of the day would not be sufficient for the Pontiff to even glance over them, he only sees what Cardinal Rampolla thinks necessary for his inspection."

"In other words, he knows only what they choose?"

"Oh, no; there are communications which really go direct to the Holy Father, namely, those through the diplomatists accredited to the Vatican. Still, the most secure way of having a letter read by the Pope is to address it as follows: 'To his Holiness the Pope, Prefect of the Holy Roman and Universal Inquisition.' as any other than the head of the church guilty of opening a document so addressed will be excommunicated, according to a bull promulgated by the Carafa Pope, Paul IV."

"And letters which contain Peter's Pence?" I asked, inquiringly, to which I got no answer but an expressive nod.

Another Model Town.

Undeterred by the fate of Pullman and Dolgeville, the owner of a coal tract near Pittsburg is building a model mining town. Each of its houses of brick and stone will stand on a quarter acre lot, with flower beds and an orange osage hedge in front. school houses, reading and club houses, churches and stores will be provided, thus leaving the miners and their families, to the number of three thousand, nothing to do but to move in and be happy. Some precautions are, however, to be taken against such an issue of the enterprise as has befallen other experiments of the same kind. The homes are to become the property of the individual miners, and they are to run the place as in the case of other villages. The stores are to be managed on the profit sharing plan. Club and reading room membership will involve the payment of dues. The sale of liquor in or near the place will be barred.

"The intention is," says the founder of the town, "to provide every benefit with which an employe can be supplied. On the other hand, the cost of producing coal must be made as low as it can be made legitimately." If the latter half of this declaration implies that the miners are to accept less pay than that given elsewhere in the same district for like labor, as an offset to the provision made in their behalf, the failure of the scheme, however carefully framed in other respects, can safely be predicted.—Rochester Post-Express.

The Bicycle Bell and the Lion.

Mr. Edward North Buxton is at present bicycling with his daughter along the high road to Uganda, which is now good enough through most of its course to make an adequate bicycling track. In one of his letters home he describes an amusing adventure. As Mr. Buxton and his daughter were riding along, they found that a lion had taken up a position right across the track. People with less iron nerves would have perhaps got off, and the lion might have plucked up heart to attack them. But Mr. North Buxton and his daughter took a simpler course. They violently rung their bells, and the king of beasts, appalled by such a novel sight and sound in the silence of mid-Africa, just rose and slunk away.—Westminster Gazette.

THE BIG BASS.

And Tom Fitz's Story to the Kentucky Campaigners.

There is a legend to the effect that Hon. Thomas Y. Fitzpatrick, known particularly to all the "pennyrile" as "Tom Fitz," made his first canvass for election to the Congress of the United States on foot. Tom has never denied it. On the other hand, he has never affirmed it. The closest he ever came to either affirming or denying it was when he said that a fellow could stop and go fishing a good deal more conveniently when he was afoot than when he was in a wagon or even horseback This, of course, is merely an argument in favor of traveling afoot; it does not bear directly upon the point of making a congressional canvass afoot. However, if it is true that Congressman Fitzpatrick made his first canvass afoot, it is certain that is the only way to make a canvass in the Kentucky mountains. If ever there was a Congressman who had a cinch on his constituency, Tom Fitz is that Congressman. His name is an open sesame from the head of Beaver to the mouth of Sandy.

It was Tom Fitz who escorted the Goebel party through the principal parts of their mountain tour. He insisted that he had driven all over the road before, and he proceeded to prove it by driving over them again in advance of the party. Most of the upgrades were like the front steps of the Capital Hotel at Frankfort, and most of the down grades were like the tail-end of straw rick, but that did'nt matter to Tom Fitz. As all the members of the party are all alive and unhurt there

("He ketched sight o' me.")

is nothing more to say of the matter, except that most of them don't believe the story of the big bass which Tom Fitz told at the mouth of Salt Lick while the party were waiting until the wrecked wagon could be put into condition to be wrecked once more.

"This is a true fish story," said Tom Fitz. 'The man who told it to me wouldn't deviate a hair's breadth from the truth if his life depended on it, and this is the way he told it to me: 'He was th' fitinest fish I ever seen,' said he. Then he went on and told me how he played him and fought with him for three-quarters of an hour. After this incident of the struggle he said, He was th' fitinest fish I ever seen!' He said that the big bass finally got so mad that he jumped clear of the water at least six feet. 'He shook hisself a-trying to shake that hook out o' his mouth,' said he 'until his scales rattled like a trace chain. Then he ketched sight o' me, and he swore at me three times loud enough fur you to hear it 100 yards. I was so flustered that I dropped the pole an' he got away. He was the fitinest fish I ever seen.'"

LEFT BY FRANKLIN.

Bequest Which Boston Will Spend in Building a Public Hall.

The Franklin fund, which now amounts to about $400,000, and which represents, with interest, the result of a bequest of £1,000 which was left to the city of Boston by Benjamin Franklin in 1791, is to be expended. The full vote of the Aldermen is needed as yet, but a plan has been broached and accepted by the subcommittee to use one half of the sum for the erection of a public building which shall have a hall to be used as a public forum. The other half of the fund is to be spent for the extension of Mayor Quincy's bath and gymnasium schemes.

The public building is to be known as the Franklin Building, and it will be built in the south end. It is planned to have various meeting rooms in it, and to carry on courses of lectures on trade subjects. The original idea of the fund as left by Dr. Franklin was for the erection of a trade school. When this proposition was advanced by the committee two years ago all the labor bodies protested, and the Aldermen were forced to retreat, having gone so far as to secure a plot of land for the building. The trades union men objected to boys receiving instruction at trades unless under their direct tuition, as apprentices.—Exchange.

Used His Brains.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company a few days ago sent a brakeman, as a gift, a check for $50, "for using his brains," as one of the officials expressed it. A freight train while coming down the grade between Cranberry Summit and Rowlesburg stopped very suddenly, making a horrible racket. The brakeman, who was on the front of the train, knew something was wrong, and, realizing that the westbound Chicago express No. 7 was about to pass, without investigating the trouble he rushed ahead and flagged No. 7. Had he gone back to investigate it would have been too late and No. 7 would have dashed into four or five derailed cars and tumbled over into the river. For his good judgment the company made him a present of $50, and has posted a bulletin so that those "who run may read."

Morsel of Land for $5,000.

A triangular slip of land, containing about 16 square feet, in the Wall street district in New York, was sold the other day for $5,000, or more than $300 a square foot. The morsel of real estate about as large as an ordinary kitchen table, if it were square, has been in dispute between the Stock Exchange Building Committee and the Commercial Cable Company for years. The difficulty was settled by the cable company buying it of the Stock Exchange people.

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AT
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1013 7th Street, northwest.
Who carry a complete line of Furniture Parlor Bed-room and Dining-room, Stoves Carpets and Mattings.
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HELLER, 720 7TH T. NW

Dogs in Harness.

Parliament set about remedying the lot of horses, asses, and mules, but it prohibited the employment of dogs altogether. Why? I suppose because dogs appeal more nearly to our sympathies than any other animal, and an overloaded or ill-fed dog stirs more surely the commiseration of the passer-by than the mute endurance of a cab-horse; nevertheless, the act was probably a mistake. Mark the behavior of dogs in Germany, where they are still employed to draw carts. They go at their work with a will, and, being naturally social and co-operative animals, seem to enjoy the sense of being helpful.

I am never tired of watching these industrious, willing servants in the streets of Brussels or Berlin, and although they are sometimes overloaded, (which is a proper subject for legislation,) I have never happened to see one otherwise maltreated, nor one whose behavior showed dread of or indifference to his employer. In fact, it does not pay to ill-use a dog in harness. Strike him, and he will not suffer mutely and redouble his efforts like the less intelligent horse, but will lie down and yelp or creep under his cart. When not in motion he can lie down in the shafts and rest himself or sit up and scratch.

The right, therefore, which Parliament has conferred on thousands of British dogs is one to statutory idleness, a very dubious boon, as many a fat, overfed collie could testify, which would be far happier working for its living than lounging as a superfluous pet.—Blackwood's.

A Mirror Trick.

"I have a little scheme of making my visitors feel very well satisfied with themselves, hence they are very charming during their stay," said a young hostess in Avondale recently, with an amused twinkle in her eyes as she displayed her dainty mirror arrangement in her guest-room The white-draped mirror and the lace-covered toilet table looked very attractive.

If one would see herself in the deceptive mirror as others see her with the eye, or as nearly as possible, let her hasten to a dry goods store and buy a quantity of soft, pure white material—gauze, if possible; if not, Swiss or India muslin will answer very well.

Be sure and have it pure white, and after polishing the surface of the mirror gather the material at the center of the top and bring it down softly on either side, framing the glass in folds of pure white. When this is done to artistic satisfaction peep in and behold a metamorphation. The two tints of the [illegible] the expression of the countenance, the correct color of [illegible] be very [illegible] re-

SKUNK FARMING.

An Agricultural Official Says There are Millions In It.

"There's money in a skunk farm," said an official of the Agricultural Department, "and skunk farming will some day be a great industry in this country. There's a barrel of money in the business, and yet the man who suggested it was regarded as out of his head. It does not take a prolonged and expensive investigation to demonstrate the truth of what I assert.

"While there are no official statistics on record, it is known that skunks—the American skunk—will begin breeding at one year old. They breed twice each year, and have litters of from five to thirteen, an average of eight to a litter. It is said that skunks can live on as little as any known animal, so there is little expense in raising them. They are of a different disposition to the coon, squirrel and many other small animals, in that they cannot be tamed, and I do not suppose that many people would care to have one as a pet.

"Now, it has been figured out that a man who understands skunk farming can begin on twenty skunks—fifteen females and five males—and in a very few years will have a large and healthy bank account. It is easy to calculate how rapidly these twenty skunks will increase in number. If you begin operations on the farm in the early fall the skunks will breed in December. Right from the jump, estimating the increase at the rate of eight to the litter, you have an increase of 120 skunks. Well, in June they breed again and at the same ratio of increase at the expiration of one and one-half years you will have 7,495 skunks. In four years, without mishap, your skunks will have increased to 3,780,000.

"This is a good big drove of skunks, and if the pelts are worth $1 each, the pelts of 200 male skunk would bring in open market $200, and the oil at 50 cents an ounce would be worth $800. Then figuring as we did on the increase of skunks, at the expiration of one and one-half years, you could kill 3,700 male skunks, the pelts of which would be worth just as many dollars as skunks killed. The amount of oil gathered from this number of skunks would mount to 29,600 ounces, worth just 1,800. At the expiration of four years would have killed 1,890,000 male nks the pelts of which would th $1,890,000, and the oil—15,120,000 ce—$7,560,000, and you would still 3,700,000 skunks left to continue e with.

ese figures are not at all extravaand it will not be long before of our enterprising citizens will king in the skunk farming I do not know of anything produce money faster than e beauty of it is that it to to begin with